



Currently there are more than 120 million deaths caused by that ideology

[The more than 100 million deaths that communism caused, divided by countries](#)



[@ElentirENG](#) [ES 12-18-2017 · 7:01 1](#)

On November 6, 20 years of the publication of a reference work on communist terror: "The Black Book of Communism", published by Harvard University Press in France.

[If the Swastika is Banned, It Is Logical To Ban the Sickle and Hammer Too \(and Vice Versa\)](#)
[The Nazi-Soviet Joint Parade of 1939 in Poland that Some Deny, in Video](#)

This work was carried out by a team of professors and researchers from the National Center for Scientific Research, the most important scientific institution in France. For a long time I wanted to transfer to an entry the numbers of assassinated by the communism indicated by that book for each country, updating them as far as possible, because in the last two decades that totalitarian ideology has continued to cause deaths in various parts of the world. **I offer here a list by countries, ordered by those who have had a greater number of victims.** I quote "The black book of communism" by its initials, TBBOC. The numbers that I indicate in large letters are the result of adding to the estimates of that work those of other more recent studies.

Numbers by country:

- [China: 82 million dead](#)
- [USSR: more than 21 million dead](#)
- [North Korea: 4.6 million dead](#)
- [Vietnam: 3.8 million dead](#)
- [Cambodia: 2.4 million dead](#)

- [Afghanistan: 1.5 million dead](#)
- [Yugoslavia: 1,172,000 dead](#)
- [Germany: 815,000 dead](#)
- [Mozambique: 729,000 dead](#)
- [Ethiopia: 725,000 dead](#)
- [Romania: 435,000 dead](#)
- [Czechoslovakia: 262,082 dead](#)
- [Venezuela: more than 252,000 dead](#)
- [Poland: more than 235,000 dead](#)
- [Hungary: 210,000 dead](#)
- [Angola: 125,000 dead](#)
- [Colombia: 105,419 dead](#)
- [Albania: 100,000 dead](#)
- [Rhodesia / Zimbabwe: more than 50,000 dead](#)
- [Laos: 45,000 dead](#)
- [Bulgaria: 31,150 dead](#)
- [Cuba: 73,000 dead](#)
- [Peru: 37,840 dead](#)
- [Mongolia: 35,000 dead](#)
- [Philippines: 22,799 dead](#)
- [Greece: 15,401 dead](#)
- [Nicaragua: 5,000 dead](#)
- [Spain: at least 4,176 dead](#)
- [Argentina: 1,501 dead](#)
- [South Yemen: 1,000 dead](#)
- [Israel: 83 dead](#)
- [Uruguay: 66 dead](#)
- [West Germany and West Berlin: 35 dead](#)
- [United States: 10 dead](#)

TOTAL: More than 120 million dead



China: 82 million dead

TBBOC gives an estimate of 65 million deaths and divide this number as follows:

- **20 million political prisoners killed** during their captivity. The British historian of Chinese origin Jung Chang, in “Mao: The Unknown Story” (2005), figures in **27 million dead** the prisoners in the huge Laogai web, the Chinese equivalent of the Soviet Gulag. [Today the Laogai continues to exist and could house between 3 and 5 million prisoners](#), according to the NGO Laogai Research Foundation, so that those death figures could continue to increase day by day.
- **Between 20 and 43 million dead** between 1959 and 1961 during the so-called “Great Leap Forward”, mainly because of the famine caused by Mao Tse-Tung. It was the greatest famine in the history of mankind. The Dutch historian Franck Dikötter, in “The Great Mao Famine” (2010) raised that figure to 45 million. However, the greatest investigator of this genocide and the one who has accumulated more documentation about him, [the Chinese historian Yu Xiguang, figures the dead at 55 million](#).
- **2,000 monks and pilgrims killed** in the Chinese bombardment against the great Tibetan monastery of Chode Gaden Phendeling in 1956.
- **Between 2,000 and 10,000 Tibetans killed** in Hasta Lhasa during the Tibetan insurrection of the Jam in 1959.
- **70,000 Tibetans who died of starvation** between 1959 and 1963.
- **One thousand killed** in the 1989 Tiananmen massacre.

Thus, **we could be facing figures of up to 82 million dead** and only in the People’s Republic of China.



USSR: more than 21 million dead

TBBOC estimates in 20 million deaths in the USSR, divided this estimate as follows:

- **Execution of tens of thousands of hostages** or prisoners without trial.
- Murder of **hundreds of thousands of rebellious workers and peasants** between 1918 and 1922.
- Famine of 1922, which caused **5 million deaths**.
- It quotes the liquidation of the Don Cossacks. On his page 25 TBBOC does not advance the figure, but the historian Michael Kort has estimated that **between 300,000 and 500,000 Cossacks died** between 1919 and 1920.

- **Murder of tens of thousands of people in concentration camps** between 1918 and 1930.
- **690,000 deaths** in the Great Purge of 1937-1938. N.G. Okhotin and A.B. Roginsky, in [“The Great Terror 1937-1938. Brief chronicle”](#), figure at 724,000 executed.
- Deportation of the kulaks. On his page 25 TBOC does not advance figures, but Orlando Figes (*“The Whisperers: Private Life in Stalin’s Russia”*, 2007), based on Soviet archives, points out that 486,370 would have died between 1930 and 1931, and another 389,521 died between 1932 and 1940. TBOC also cites other deportations of peoples and ethnic groups and other killings, without specifying figures. In *“Red Holocaust”* (2009), Steven Rosefielde figures in a total of **6 million deaths** caused by these deportations.
- Ukraine’s famine: six million dead. Recently the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine has reduced that figure to [3.9 million](#).

However, I miss TBOC some facts that raise that figure even more. I add a few here, next to the sources:

- **The murder of 20,000 white prisoners of war** who had been promised an amnesty if they turned in their weapons. Quoted by Robert Gellately in *“Lenin, Stalin, and Hitler: The Age of Social Catastrophe”* (2007).
- **240,000 murdered** in the repression of the Tambov rebellion (1920-1921). The historian Boris Sennikov considers conservative in [his study of this uprising](#) using census data of the time.
- The Kazakh Famine of 1919-1922, with **a total of 400,000** (according to Nelly Leonidovna Krasnobaeva in “The population of Kazakhstan in the late nineteenth-first quarter of the twentieth century”, 2004) **to 750,000 dead** (according to Tom Everett-Heath in “Central Asia: Aspects of the Transition”, 2003).
- The Tartar Famine of 1921-1922, which caused between 500,000 (according to NM Dronin and EG Bellinger in “Climate Dependence and Food Problems in Russia, 1900-1990”, 2005) and **2 million dead** (according to Peter Christopher Mizelle in “Battle with Famine”, 2002).
- The Kazakh Famine of 1932-1933, also known as the Goloshchekin Genocide, by the Soviet leader who provoked it. In the light of the study of Gabriele Rasuly-Paleczek and Julia Katschnig for the European Society for Central Asian Studies in 2004 about the registered population in Kazakhstan between 1926 and 1937, the famine caused **1.5 million deaths**.
- **1,500 civilians killed** in the Soviet Republic of Balkaria by the NKVD in November 1942 ([quoted by the official agency RIA Kabardino-Balkaria in 2014](#)).
- **The murder of 9,015 Ukrainian political prisoners** in World War II, according to the Soviet statistics of the 78 existing prisons in Ukraine (quoted by V.G. Timofeev in “The criminal-executive system of Russia: figures, events and events”, 1999).

Adding all these facts, we would be talking about more than 21 million deaths in total in the USSR.



North Korea: 4.6 million dead

At the beginning of the book, TBBOC figures in 2 million deaths due to North Korean communism. In the chapter devoted to that brutal dictatorship, he gives more detailed estimates:

- **90,000 deaths** from executions for various reasons.
- **100,000 dead** in the purges of the Labor Party.
- **1.5 million deaths** in concentration camps between 1953 and 1998.

To this we must add those who are killed when they try to flee the country, those killed by starvation (TBBOC cites estimations of the German Red Cross that calculate **10,000 child deaths per month due to hunger in North Korea**) and 500,000 deaths due to diseases and for bad nutrition. But it must be remembered that TBBOC was published in 1997. [In 1999, Pyongyang recognized 220,000 people killed by hunger since 1995](#) because of the floods that year. [A report](#) published in August 1999 by the United States Institute for Peace estimates the effects of that famine on **between 2 and 3 million deaths**. So, we could be talking about a total of 4.6 million deaths to date, and that's not counting the Korean War of 1950-1953, caused by the North Koreans.



Vietnam: 3.8 million dead

TBBOC figures in 1 million deaths the result of communist repression first in North Vietnam and then throughout Vietnam after the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam. However,

Professor Rudolph Rummel [points](#) out that **political violence would have meant 3.8 million deaths in the country**, of which 1.25 million would have been victims of murders.



Cambodia: 2.4 million dead

TBBOC estimates at 2 million Cambodians killed during the genocide provoked by the communist regime of Pol Pot. However, Professor Rudolph Rummel [estimates](#) that **2.4 million men, women and children were killed by the Khmer Rouge**.



Afghanistan: 1.5 million dead

TBBOC points out that after the communist coup of 1978, on April 29 of that year there was a first purge of non-communist military that left 3,000 dead. Repression against opponents of the new regime killed another 10,000 people. After the rebellion of the Islamic mujahideen, the USSR intervened militarily in the country, undertaking a savage repression against the rebels, destroying entire villages and massacring men, women and children. TBBOC calculates between a million and a half and two million victims of that war.



Yugoslavia: 1,172,000 dead

TBBOC figures around one million deaths caused by the establishment of communism in Yugoslavia, and that in a country with 15.5 million inhabitants. The book does not give more details of this figure. In 2009 the Serbian government formed [a state commission](#) that published the names of **55,973 people killed during the communist purges of 1944 and 1995**, including 27,367 Germans, 14,567 Serbs and 6,112 Hungarians. Between 1949 and 1956 **4,000 prisoners were killed** in the Goli Otok prison, according to [a report](#) by the Balkan Caucasus Observatory published in 2008. In 2007 The New York Times [reported](#) the existence of **100,000 graves in Slovenia containing the remains of victims of communist repression** in that part of the former Yugoslavia. Many of the tombs were dynamited by the communists themselves to leave no trace of their killings. Professor Rudolph Rummel [estimates](#) that the victims of communism in Yugoslavia would be divided in this way:

- Some **100,000 murdered** by communist partisans between 1941 and 1944.
- Some **500,000 murdered** by the dictatorship of Tito between 1944 and 1945.
- Some **572,000 murdered** by the dictatorship of Tito between 1945 and 1987.

We would be talking, therefore, of 1,172,000 deaths.



East Germany: 815,000 dead

TBBOC speaks of 756 condemned to death in the badly called Democratic Republic of Germany (GDR) during the communist dictatorship. Benjamin Valentino, in "Final Solutions, Mass Killing and Genocide in the 20th Century" (2004), figures from 80,000 to 100,000 deaths caused by the communist repression there since 1945. Rudolph Rummel [estimates](#) in 70,000 those murdered by the GDR. A study published by the German government in 1989 estimated **270,000 Germans killed by Soviet war crimes**, as well as **205,000 deaths among Germans sent to forced labor camps** in the USSR since 1944. In addition, Helke Sander and Barbara Johr, in "BeFreier und Befreite" (2005), calculated at **240,000 German women dead as a result of their violation** at the hands of Soviet soldiers. In total we would be talking about 815,000 deaths.



Mozambique: 729,000 dead

TBBOC points out that between 1975 – the year in which Frelimo's communists came to power, which still remain in that country – and 1985, 600,000 people died of hunger in Mozambique, according to UNICEF data. Another 8,000 died of hunger in the spring of 1989. Famines were caused largely by political corruption, which appropriated humanitarian aid. The professor Rudolph Rummel [calculates](#) in 3,000 the dead ones by the guerrilla of the Frelimo between 1964 and 1975, and in 118,000 the assassinated ones after the ascent of that communist group to the power. We would be talking, therefore, of at least 729,000 deaths.



Ethiopia: 725,000 dead

TBBOC numbers between 200,000 and 300,000 people dying of hunger during the communist dictatorship established in Ethiopia between 1974 and 1991 with support from the USSR and Cuba. Professor Rudolph Rummel [calculates](#) in 725,000 the deaths between 1974 and 1987.



Romania: 435,000 dead

TBBOC does not give a total figure of communist repression in Romania. Benjamin Valentino, in “Final Solutions, Mass Killing and Genocide in the 20th Century” (2004), figures in 60,000 to 300,000 deaths caused by communist repression since 1945, both by political repression and by the forced collectivization of agriculture. The professor Rudolph Rummel [calculates](#) in 435,000 the dead ones by the Romanian communism.



Czechoslovakia: 262,082 dead

TBBOC does not give an estimate of deaths for Czechoslovakia under communist rule. Professor Rudolph Rummel [calculates](#) 197,000 deaths between 1945 and 1948 and 65,000 deaths between 1948 and 1968. To this we must add that [a secret report](#) by the communist government, declassified in 1990, estimated at **82 dead in the repression of the Prague Spring 1968** at the hands of the Warsaw Pact troops. In total we would be talking about 262,082 dead.



Venezuela: more than 252,000 dead

After the coming to power of Hugo Chávez in 1999, an authoritarian regime was established in the Caribbean country whose party, the PSUV, is inspired by Marxism-Leninism. The Venezuelan socialist regime has had the support of Cuba. In June 2015, the Venezuelan Observatory of Violence (OVV) [estimated](#) that between 1999 and May 2015 there were 252,073 violent deaths in the country. Since then, violence has continued to dominate the country, with

the government repressing opposition demonstrations, which caused [more than 100 deaths due to the repression](#) in the first half of 2017.



Poland: more than 235,000 dead

TBBOC gives some figures about the communist repression in Poland. I indicate them and expand them below:

- During the “Polish Operation” of the Soviet NKVD against the Polish minority in the USSR in 1933-1938: the TBBOC numbers **between 50,000 and 60,000 shot**.
- During the execution of Polish prisoners of war in the spring of 1940: TBBOC numbers in 4,404 the Kozielsk prisoners executed in Katyn, in 3,896 the prisoners of Starobielsk executed in Kharkov, in 6,287 the prisoners of Ostaszkow executed in Kalinin: total, 14,587 prisoners executed. However, this figure has been expanded in subsequent investigations. In 2004, the National Memory Institute of Poland [estimated the number of executed persons at 21,768](#).
- During the Soviet occupation of 1939-1941: the TBBOC figures in 30,000 people shot, and between 90,000 and 100,000 dead among the Poles deported to the USSR. In 2009 the Polish National Memory Institute estimated that [150,000 Poles were killed because of the Soviet occupation](#).
- Repression of Armia Krajowa and anti-communist resistance: TBBOC does not give a global figure, but cites **1,486 members of the resistance killed in 1947**. Polish historian Jan Żaryn, in a work published by the Polish Institute of Memory ([“Aparat bezpieczeństwa w walce z podziemiem politycznym i zbrojnym 1944-1956”](#)), figure in **1,975 the dead between January 1945 and August 1946**.
- To this we must add that [some 100,000 Polish women and girls were raped by the Soviets](#), and **many of them were also killed**.
- In the repression of the workers revolution in Poznan in 1956, the communists sent the army against the demonstrators, opening fire and causing around **70 dead**, according to TBBOC.
- Establishment of Martial Law, 1981-1983: caused 14 deaths according to TBBOC. The Polish Government now [puts](#) the figure at **56 dead**.



Hungary: 210,000 dead

TBBOC figures in 200,000 dead Hungarians among the more than 600,000 who were deported by the Soviets. The ephemeral Soviet Republic of Hungary (May-August 1919) is not mentioned, however. In the few months that it lasted, the revolutionary courts established by the communists executed 590 people (according to Tibor Hajdu in "The Hungarian Soviet Republic", 1979). To this we must add **2,000 members of the single party purged and executed** between 1948 and 1956 (according to Robert Bideleux and Ian Jeffries in "A History of Eastern Europe: Crisis and Change", 2007) and **another 5,000** non-party executed (as RJ Crampton points out in "Eastern Europe in the twentieth century and after", 1997). In addition, **between 2,500 and 3,000 insurgents were killed during the Hungarian Revolution of 1956** (of which between 1,800 and 2,000 in Budapest) according to [the report submitted to the UN in 1957](#). In addition, [229 people were executed after the uprising](#). So, we would be talking about a total of about 210,000 deaths.



Angola: 125,000 dead

TBBOC does not offer estimates on the total number of deaths caused by the communist guerrilla of the MPLA, supported by Cuba and the USSR. Professor Rudolph Rummel [calculates](#) 125,000 deaths between 1975 and 1987.



Colombia: 105,419 dead

According to the [Unified Registry of Victims](#) of the Government of Colombia, the conflict provoked by the communist terrorists of the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) has caused 103,089 deaths by terrorist attack. In addition, the terrorists of the ELN (National Liberation Army, a Marxist-Leninist group) are responsible for [2,330 murders](#) according to the National Center for Historical Memory of Colombia. Between both communist groups add 105,419 dead, and that without counting the deaths in combats against these terrorist gangs.



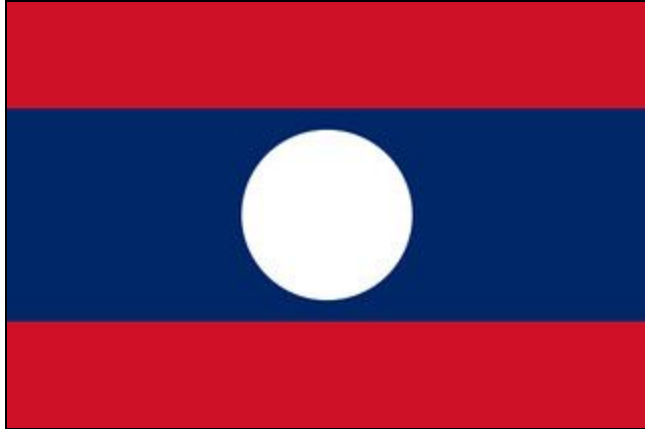
Albania: 100,000 dead

TBBOC does not give a total figure of communist repression in Albania. Professor Rudolph Rummel [calculates](#) 100,000 dead by the Stalinist regime of Enver Hoxha.



Rhodesia / Zimbabwe: more than 50,000 dead

In Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), the terrorists of the People's Liberation Army of Zimbabwe, a Marxist-Leninist group supported by the USSR, killed 102 civilians by shooting down two flights of Air Rhodesia (in one of them, the terrorists killed in the accident site itself to 10 passengers who had survived). Another Communist terrorist group, the Maoists of the National Liberation Army of Zimbabwe, supported by China and headed by Robert Mugabe, participated in various terrorist acts, being known for their savagery. Professor Rudolph Rummel [calculates](#) in 19,000 the deaths caused by these guerrillas between 1970 and 1979. After the rise of Robert Mugabe to power in 1980 a communist dictatorship was established in the country, until his dismissal in November 2017. During that period they succeeded in the country, all kinds of human rights violations, including the massacres of Gukurahundi, which according to Geoff Hill in "The Battle for Zimbabwe: The Final Countdown" (2005), have caused **30,000 deaths**. In total, we are talking about total figures that far exceed the 50,000 dead.



Laos: 45,000 dead

This small country of Southeast Asia, sparsely populated, suffered a bloody Civil War between 1963 and 1975 between the constitutional monarchy then in force and the communist guerrillas of Pathet Lao, supported by North Vietnam and the USSR. The communists won the contest, and still remain in power through a single-party communist dictatorship. TBBOC cites the figure of **45,000 killed and starved** provided by Laotian refugees.



Bulgaria: 31,150 dead

TBBOC numbers between 30,000 and 40,000 deaths caused by the brutal communist repression unleashed since 1944 by the communists and the Soviet occupation forces, especially against local personalities, mayors, teachers, priests and merchants. [A report from the Hannah Arendt Center in Sofia in 2010](#), produced in collaboration with professors Dinyu Sharlanov and Venelin I. Ganey, provides the following figures:

- **26,850 murdered** through executions without trial between September and October 1944.
- **1,050 executed** by death sentence between January and May 1945.
- **640 murdered** in concentration camps between 1945 and 1962.
- **680 executed** by death sentence between 1946 and 1975.
- **160 demonstrators killed** during the protests of the Turkish minority between 1984 and 1989.
- **1,500 murdered** between 1946 and 1989 when they tried to flee the country.

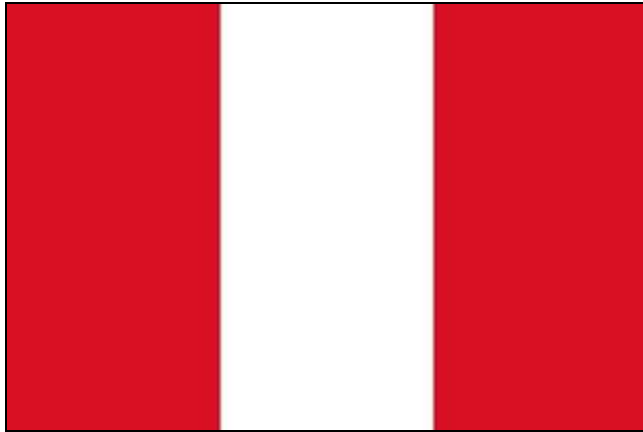
In total we would be talking about 30,880 dead. Dinyu Sharlanov, in “History of Communism in Bulgaria” (2009), figures in 31,000 deaths between 1944 and the end of communism in the country in 1989. To this we must add that on April 16, 1925 members of the Communist Party of Bulgaria perpetrated a brutal attack against the Church of St. Nedelya in Sofia, blowing up the roof of the temple and **killing 150 people**.



Cuba: 73,000 dead

TBBOC calculates between 15,000 and 17,000 dead in Cuba because of executions since 1959. To this must be added the 7,000 rafters who have died trying to flee the island by sea.

Professor Rudolph Rummel [calculates](#) in 73,000 those killed by the Cuban communist regime between 1959 and 1987.



Peru: 37,840 dead

TBBOC calculates between 25,000 and 30,000 those killed by the Maoist guerrilla Sendero Luminoso. The Commission of Truth and Reconciliation created in 2001 [calculated](#) between 24,823 and 37,840 the number of victims of that communist terrorist group.



Mongolia: 35,000 dead

An estimate of Hiroaki Kuromiya in "Stalin's Great Terror and the Asian Nexus" (2014), corresponding to the Stalinist repression from 1937 to 1939. The figures would include **the execution of 18,000 Buddhist monks at the hands of the Soviets.**



Philippines: 22,799 dead

In 1969, three Marxist-Leninist groups began a terrorist offensive: the Bagong Hukbong Bayan (New People's Army), the Communist Party of the Philippines and the National Democratic Front of the Philippines, with the support of certain communist countries (North Korea, China and Nicaragua) and terrorist groups and communist parties from several countries. According to

data from the Philippine Army, this terrorist offensive caused 22,799 deaths between 1969 and 2002.



Greece: 15,401 dead

The rush to ensure the dominance of postwar Greece led the National Liberation Army of Greece (ELAS), controlled by the Communist Party of Greece (KKE), to provoke a civil war in 1943 against other groups of the Greek resistance against the Nazism. In 1946 the KKE boycotted the first free elections after the war, and in 1947 organized a provisional government: a full-blown coup d'état, supported by the communists of Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria. There was a new civil war in which the communists were defeated in October 1949 and the KKE was outlawed. According to a report published by the Greek General Staff in 1985, the communists caused **15,291 deaths** to the Greek armed forces and 210 dead to the British. Decades later, between 1975 and 2002, the Revolutionary Organization November 17, Marxist ideology, perpetrated more than a hundred attacks **killing 23 people**.



Nicaragua: 5,000 dead

TBBOC does not offer estimates of the total number of deaths caused by the Sandinista regime between 1979 and 1990. Professor Rudolph Rummel [estimates](#) 5,000 deaths caused by that regime between 1979 and 1987.



Spain: at least 4,176 dead

TBBOC dedicates a whole chapter to Spain, citing the 500 deaths caused by the communists in their clashes with anarchists and socialists in May 1937 in Barcelona. It does not mention, however, the massacre of Paracuellos, led by the communist Santiago Carrillo in 1936 and in which at least 2,750 victims were already identified, among them [50 children](#), according to the historian Ricardo de la Cierva ("El cementerio de Paracuellos del Jarama ", 1972). To that we should add other crimes committed by communists on the Republican side during the Spanish Civil War. It would also be necessary to add to this list of deaths the murders perpetrated by terrorist bands of Marxist ideology: ETA ([829 murdered, being the first a girl of only 22 months](#)), the GRAPO ([88 murders](#)), the FRAP ([6 murders](#)), the MIL ([a murder](#)), the EGPGC ([a murder](#)) and the Front d'Alliberament de Catalunya ([a murder](#)).



Argentina: 1,501 dead

According to [data from the Argentine Army](#), between 1969 and 1979 terrorist bands of Marxist-Leninist ideology Montoneros and Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), which merged in 1973, perpetrated more than 6,200 attacks, more than 1,700 kidnappings and **1,501 murders**.



South Yemen: 1,000 dead

Although TBOC does not mention it, South Yemen was a communist dictatorship between 1967 and 1990. Professor Rudolph Rummel [calculates](#) in 1,000 deaths caused by that regime.



Israel: 83 dead

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Nihon Sekigun (Japanese Red Army), two terrorist groups of Marxist-Leninist ideology, perpetrated in 1972 a massacre at the Lod Airport, **killing 26 people**. In addition, the PFLP has assassinated 21 other people in Israel in various attacks perpetrated between 1969 and 2014. Another terrorist group of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), **murdered 36 people** in Israel – one part of them children- between 1974 and 1975.



Uruguay: 66 dead

Between 1967 and 1972, the National Liberation Movement-Tupamaros, a terrorist group composed largely of Maoist communists, perpetrated a multitude of attacks in which [66 people were killed](#).



West Germany and West Berlin: 35 dead

The Baader-Meinhof-Gruppe or Rote Armee Fraktion (Red Army Faction) was a terrorist group of communist ideology, supported by East Germany, which between 1968 and 1993 perpetrated **31 murders** in West Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany, according to Jan Oskar Engene points out in "Terrorism in Western Europe: Explaining the Trends Since 1950" (2004). Another German terrorist group with communist ideology, the Revolutionäre Zellen (Revolutionary Cells), was responsible for **a murder**. In addition, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a terrorist group of Marxist-Leninist ideology, perpetrated **three murders** in West Germany in 1969 and 1977.



United States: 10 dead

In the USA, several terrorist groups of communist ideology have acted:

- Between 1974 and 1983, the Armed Forces of National Liberation of Puerto Rico, of Marxist-Leninist ideology, perpetrated 120 attacks in which 6 people were killed.
- Between 1975 and 1984, the United Freedom Front (UFF), a small criminal organization with Marxist ideology, perpetrated a score of attacks, killing one person.
- Between 1978 and 1985, the May 19th Communist Organization perpetrated various attacks and robberies, killing 3 people.